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A new society was organized September 24, at Columbia, Mo., to be known as the Columbia Peace Society. Dr. R. H. Jesse, former president of the University of Missouri, was elected president, Mrs. F. W. Poore vice-president, and Prof. Manley O. Hudson secretary. Professor Hudson has also been elected secretary of the new Missouri State Peace Society, the organization of which took place Monday, October 21, at St. Louis, with Congressman Richard Bartholdt president.

Brief Peace Notes.

... Mr. J. H. Dundas, editor of *The Granger*, published in Auburn, Neb., is one of the editors most alive to the seriousness of the problems of international peace. His activities are not confined to editorials, but extend to personal addresses, letters to Government officials, and other forms of effective correspondence.

... Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Jr. University since 1891, has announced his determination to resign his office in 1915. Dr. Jordan's purpose is to devote the rest of his life to the cause of international peace. His contributions to this cause already includes his services as chief director of the World Peace Foundation; the authorship of many books, as "The Blood of the Nation," "The Call of the Twentieth Century," "The Human Harvest," "The Higher Sacrifice," and many addresses in this country and abroad.

... The following from the United States Consular Trades Reports is of interest: "Most, if not all, chambers of commerce the world over have what is known as a committee or board of arbitration and award. It is highly desirable that whenever possible all business differences should be submitted to such boards for settlement, thereby saving both time and great expense. Before a committee of arbitration claims are most likely to be settled on their merits. There may, to be sure, be cases where the amounts involved or the questions to be decided are of such importance that they could be decided only by men trained in the law. That is the exception to the rule. Whenever possible, however, let the sound principle of arbitration—the soundest of all principles of the law, so well advanced at the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague—be the guide for all those engaged in international commerce and who may have claims to assert or business differences to settle."

... The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry held its second international conference of supreme councils in Washington last month. Sir John M. Gibson, governor-general of Ontario and sovereign grand commander of the order, in a most eloquent address predicted that the time is near at hand when nations will settle their differences in a court of arbitration rather than by war. Barton Smith, sovereign grand commander of the northern jurisdiction of the Rite in the United States, also gave a notable plea for world peace.

... A bill has been introduced in the chamber of the Brazilian legislature at Rio Janeiro, authorizing the government to remit Paraguay's debt, pending since the war of 1865. It is proposed also to return the flags and trophies captured in that war from the Paraguayans.

... September 26th the State Department was informed that the tribunal chosen from the Hague Court

for the settlement of the differences between Russia and Turkey relating to the indemnity interest growing out of the war of 1877-1878 was to open on the 28th of October.

... Hon. Sir George Houstoun Reid, High Commissioner of Australia to Great Britain, has recently sailed for England after a brief visit in this country. Sir George made several strong pleas for international peace during his visit with us.

... There are certain reasons for believing that Sir John Bingham, of Sheffield, England, is not altogether orthodox in his peace principles. And yet Sir John, aged 73, came all the way to Boston for the sole purpose of introducing at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce the following resolution:

"That this Congress agrees to the principle of a combination of nations, when and where possible, to endeavor to prevent the atrocities of war."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

... Brotherhood as an essential in perfecting international trade relations and world peace was dwelt upon by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel, in an address of welcome to the visiting delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce. He said:

"What we want to establish is such a relation, so intimate commercially and subsequently socially, that no country a party to your Congress will permit controversy, because it cannot afford to have it.

"The questions today throughout the world are largely industrial. Controversies that arise will originate from that interest, and if you succeed in establishing 'rules of the game' that will obtain in your dealings, the main cause of friction and controversy will have been removed."

... A dispatch from Waterloo, Belgium, September 22, informs us that "the first stone of a monument to Victor Hugo was laid today on the battlefield immortalized by the French poet and novelist in 'Les Miserables,' a great throng of French and Belgians attending. The memorial will be a simple granite column, surmounted by an appropriate emblem symbolizing Hugo's appeal for international peace."

... Pierre Loti is visiting in this country. Besides being a scholar and a writer, M. Loti is a retired officer of the French navy. While visiting President Taft at Beverly, he brought up the now famous arbitration treaty between this country and France. He expressed himself as greatly pleased that President Taft hopes to take up this treaty again upon the return of Mr. Knox and the French Ambassador.

... As chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration in May, 1907, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, opened the conference with an address entitled "The Progress of Real Internationalism." Again, in 1909, he addressed the conference as chairman, taking for his theme "The World's Armaments and Public Opinion." Three other similar addresses have since been delivered by President Butler at Mohonk, as follows: "Are We Our Brothers' Keepers?" 1910; "The Education of the World for Peace," 1911; "The International Mind," 1912. These conspicuous addresses have been brought together in

one book, entitled "The International Mind." This book, published by Scribners, should be in the hands of all peace workers.

... "The American Institute of International Law" is the name of a new society for the study and codification of international laws which affect the welfare of the twenty-one American republics. The officers of the provisional bureau opened in Washington are: Senator Elihu Root, honorary president; Dr. James Brown Scott, president; Alejandro Alvarez, of Chile, secretary-general; Luis Anderson, of Costa Rica, treasurer.

... President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, one of our best known workers for international peace, is to spend most of the present academic year abroad. He sailed November 1 for Egypt. Later he plans to visit India, China, Java, and Japan, where he will study at first hand Oriental problems in the light of their obvious effects upon Occidental life.

The Wisconsin State Peace Society, the preparation for which has been in progress for a year past, was finally and permanently organized at Madison, Friday evening, October 25. The Baroness von Suttner was present and delivered a noble address, and the organization of the society was accomplished with great enthusiasm. The Hon. John B. Winslow, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was elected president, and Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, secretary.

Report of the International Peace Bureau on the Events of the Year Related to War and Peace.

By Dr. A. Gobat, Director.

After a brief reference to the failure of the congress at Rome last year, to the report for 1911, and the question of the Armenian massacres, the report says:

The year which we are reviewing is not one of which civilization can boast. The social struggle has not been allayed. The war of politics, which the peoples have borne so long, under the form of armed peace, has added to its sad record a war of conquest—that is to say, an act which the peace congresses have always expressly condemned. Furthermore, in several countries, in Europe, in Asia, in America, serious insurrections have arisen.



MAISON COMMUNALE DE PLAINPALAIS, WHERE PUBLIC MEETINGS AND THE CLOSING BANQUET WERE HELD.

At the moment when I was writing the report for the Congress at Rome last year the Moroccan affair was the subject of negotiations between Germany and France. While the diplomats were working out their schemes it was interesting to watch public opinion in the two countries. On the French side it remained calm and dignified. In Germany, where the crisis brought on serious economic disturbances, the press was somewhat nervous, and a section of the Reichstag issued a regrettable manifesto. But I should be doing injustice to the German nation if I should express the least doubt about its pacific disposition. The Moroccan question was not in any way an occasion for war, the less so because an international convention gave to the dispute the character of a purely juridical controversy capable of settlement by a court of arbitration.

The agreement concluded by the diplomats of the two countries, with the coöperation of other interests, was one to be ratified promptly by the two parliaments. It cannot be said that in its discussion wise moderation was observed. Bad humor came out in several speeches. There were expressions whose tone came near to provocation. The attitude of some exhibited a spirit not at all conciliatory. Nevertheless the agreement was ratified. Considering the circumstances to which allusion has just been made, the success obtained by the two governments caused the statesmen who were in the breach to receive the honor of having fulfilled their mission with courage and wisdom, of having resisted the impulses of irresponsible persons, and of having considered the preservation of peace as the supreme object. The Franco-German convention, which definitively settles, let us hope, the Moroccan question, has become perfect by the fact that the new delimitations of the Congo are completed, or nearly so, by common accord.

Thus we see settled an irritating question which